



REPORT

ON THE

ADMINISTRATION

OF THE

KOTAH STATE,

FOR THE

SAMBAT YEAR 1953.

(AUGUST 1896 to JULY 1897.)

BY

RAI BAHADUR

CHAUBE RAGHUNATH DAS,

Diwan.

AJMERE:

PRINTED AT THE RAJPUTANA MISSION PRESS.

1897.

To

HIS HIGHNESS

THE MAHARAJADHIRAJ MAHARAJ MAHIMAHENDRA

MAHARAO RAJAH SRI UMED SINGHJI BAHADUR.

May it please Your Highness.

I have the honor to submit the Administration Report of the Kotah State for the Sambat Year 1953 (1896-97).

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your Highness' most obedient servant,

RAGHUNATH DAS,

15th October, 1897.

Diwan of Kotah ~~State~~.

ADMINISTRATION REPORT

OF THE

Ketch State for the year 1896-97 (Sambat 1953).

GENERAL REMARKS AND NOTABLE EVENTS.

Lieutenant-Colonel J. H. Sadler held Political charge of the State till January 1897, when he was relieved by Mr. G. R. Irwin. Captain W. Stratton from Hyderabad succeeded Mr. Irwin on the transfer of the latter to Jeypore.

The most important and interesting events of the year are :—

- (1) Investiture of His Highness with full powers of administration.
- (2) Wyllie Exhibition.
- (3) Marriage of His Highness with the daughter of the Maharao of Cutch.
- (4) Restoration of Jhallawar.
- (5) Diamond Jubilee celebrations.
- (6) Famine.
- (7) Railway.

INVESTITURE OF HIS HIGHNESS WITH FULL POWERS OF ADMINISTRATION.

When the orders of the Government of India, investing His Highness with full powers of administration were communicated to the Durbar, he specially invited Sir Robert (then Mr.) Crosthwaite to come and personally perform the ceremony of the investiture. The invitation was kindly accepted.

The Agent to the Governor-General arrived on the 30th November, and formally invested His Highness on the 5th December at 10 A.M. in a public Durbar held in a pavilion specially made for the occasion in the City palace. The Durbar was a grand one, in which all the Sirdars and nobles of the State, the *Sub-Chiefs of the Kotris, and the Raja of Umari, in Central India, took part. Among His Highness's distinguished guests from outside were the young Manipur Chief and his brother, and Maharajah Zalim Singh of Jodhpur. There were several European friends of

*Maharajah of Indargarh.

" of Balwan.

" of Khatoli.

" of Gainta.

Thakur of Pipalda.

His Highness, the chief among them being Colonel Percy Smith, Commanding Erinpura Forces, Colonel Bell, Commanding Deoli Irregular Force, Major Jennings, Political Agent, Jhalawar, Colonel William Loch, Principal, Mayo College.

Mr. Crosthwaite, accompanied by his staff and Colonel Sadler the Political Agent, drove to the palace gate, from which point they rode on elephants up to the large chawk facing the Durbar Hall. The Kotah troops here presented arms, and a salute of 31 guns was fired. The Agent to the Governor-General was received by His Highness the Maharao at the edge of the carpet in the Durbar Hall, and led to his seat on the right of His Highness on the Dais. A few minutes after the Kharita of His Excellency the Viceroy, investing His Highness with full powers of administration was read by Captain Berkeley, the First Assistant to the Agent Governor-General, the Urdu translation being read by the Agency Mir Munshi. Mr. Crosthwaite then read the following address to His Highness, while the whole audience remained standing.

“YOUR HIGHNESS,

“Four years have now passed since Colonel Trevor, the Agent to the Governor-General, installed you as Chief of the Kotah State, and entrusted you with the charge of certain departments of the administration. Your Highness has justified the confidence then placed in you, and has so discharged the duties of your high office that I have now received the commands of His Excellency the Viceroy to entrust you with full power in your State. It is with great pleasure that I make the announcement in Durbar before your Sirdars, who have been summoned on this auspicious occasion to hear His Excellency's orders. During your minority at College, and here in Kotah, you have so borne yourself that you have won the esteem and friendship of all who know you, and there arc, I am sure, none amongst those assembled here to-day who do not heartily congratulate you, as I do, on your accession to power, and wish that you may live long to rule over your people in happiness and prosperity.

“The Kotah State has now been for more than 20 years administered under the control and guidance of the Political Agent. During this period the finances of the State have been placed in a sound condition. Instead of a deficit of upwards of 40 lakhs there is now a credit balance of nearly twenty lakhs. At the same time the money has been freely spent for the improvement of the State and for the benefit of the people. On Public Works alone upwards of 58 lakhs have been expended, and during the last 5 years the average expenditure on these works has been about 3½ lakhs. Roads have been constructed, public offices, schools, and hospitals have been built, and expensive irrigation works, including a canal with 184 miles of distributaries, have been completed. In other departments also the efficiency of the administration has been maintained, and for these excellent results your Highness is indebted to the Political Officers and the Council. All have done good work for the Kotah State, both those who now hold office and those who preceded them; and it is to be regretted that all are not present to-day at this ceremony, which marks the successful

“termination of their labours; but to those who are present, and among them I am glad to see Rao Bahadur Apji Amar Singh of Palaita, who has been a member of Council for 20 years; it must be gratifying to know that the administration in which they have taken part has been so efficient, and that they are now transferring to the Chief the charge of a well-ordered and prosperous State.

“It gives me great pleasure to find that there is no fear of famine or scarcity in the Kotah State to cast a gloom over our meeting to-day. Throughout Your Highness’ territories the autumn harvest has been on the whole a good one, and the rain which has recently fallen has removed all apprehension with regard to the safety of the cold weather crops. It is therefore my good fortune to make over to Your Highness the administration of your State at a time when the finances are in a sound condition, the various departments of the Government working well, and the condition of the people on the whole prosperous. I have every confidence that when the State is in Your Highness’ hands the administration will continue to be conducted on the same progressive and enlightened principles which have contributed so much to the welfare of your people.

“Your Highness will in all important matters consult the Political Agent, be guided by his advice, and obtain his concurrence before introducing any important change in the measures carried out during your minority. In Colonel Sadler you are fortunate in having, as you had in his predecessors Colonel Baylay, Colonel Wyllie, and Major Herbert, an officer who will be ready to assist you in any difficulty which may arise. You have to undertake most responsible and important duties, and the welfare of more than half a million of people will depend on the manner in which you discharge these duties; but I have every confidence that in the government of your territories you will be guided by the same straightforward, honourable, and manly principles which at the Mayo College and in your public life have been the rule of your conduct, and that the record of your administration will be a record of uninterrupted progress and prosperity for the important State of Kotah. It now only remains for me to give Your Highness this letter, which His Excellency the Viceroy has desired me to deliver to you, and to assure you of the friendly feelings which I have always entertained towards you, and to wish you all prosperity and happiness.”

On the conclusion of the above address His Highness read his reply as follows :—

“MR. CROSTHWAITE.

“I cannot sufficiently express my thanks to His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General for the cordial manner in which he has been pleased to communicate his commands, investing me ~~with~~ full powers of administration over my State, and to you, Sir, for the kind and friendly sentiments you have been kind enough to express in ~~ann~~ouncing those commands.

“ For a young Chief like myself about to undertake the responsibility
 “ of administration—a responsibility so grave and serious, and fraught
 “ with ever increasing cares and anxieties, there can be no greater satis-
 “ faction than to feel that so far he has been deemed worthy of the confi-
 “ dence placed in him. This feeling has forcibly come home to me with
 “ the kindly and encouraging words you have just spoken.

“ I will say but little now as to how I hope to discharge the sacred
 “ duties of the high office to which I have been called, preferring to be
 “ judged by my future acts rather than by promises, which made now in
 “ the fulness of my heart, I may not have strength to fulfil.

“ But of this, Sir, I can fearlessly assure you, and through you His
 “ Excellency the Viceroy, that in serving loyally Her Most Gracious
 “ Majesty the Queen Empress, and in striving to promote the welfare
 “ of these people whom God in his wisdom has thought fit to commit to my
 “ care, I shall allow nothing to stand in my way; and to this end, I
 “ shall count no exertion too heavy, no sacrifice too great.

“ I gladly take this opportunity to publicly acknowledge the debt
 “ of gratitude I owe to British Officers who have held charge of my
 “ State for more than twenty years, for the able work they have done;
 “ to thank the members of Council, past and present, who have aided
 “ those officers in husbanding the finances of my State, and in bringing
 “ its administration to its present standard of efficiency; and to acknow-
 “ ledge the services of all the officials who have worked under them.

“ The names of Colonel Baylay, Colonel Wyllie, and Major Herbert
 “ will long be connected with the improvements visible on all sides in
 “ the Kotah State and with the important projects now in progress,
 “ foremost amongst which I may mention the connection of my State with
 “ the Railway system of India, and the water-works which will bring to the
 “ inhabitants of Kotah the blessing of an ample supply of good and pure
 “ drinking water.

“ I regret that Major Herbert should be unavoidably absent on
 “ this occasion, but it is no small consolation to me that his place is
 “ so worthily filled by my friend Colonel Sadler, who is not new to Kotah.

“ I am glad to see amongst my guests my old friend and guardian
 “ Colonel Loch, to whose early training at the Mayo College, I and many
 “ of my Sirdars, owe so much. Nor can I omit to mention my two
 “ guardians Captains Manners Smith and Mayne, who are unfortunately
 “ unable to be present to-day.

“ With God above to guide me aright I hope that under your fostering
 “ care, with your Political Agent at hand to aid me with his advice,
 “ and with the assistance of a trusted Dewan, I shall be enabled so to
 “ govern my State that when by the will of Providence, I am finally called
 “ to deliver up my trust, my subjects may look back with pleasure and
 “ contentment to the days I ruled over them as much their friend
 “ as their Chief.

“ In conclusion I propose to commemorate this auspicious day by founding in the beautiful gardens which adorn my capital, a public Library for the use of my people, with recreation grounds for manly sports and games so conducive to mental and bodily health and I further propose, Sir, with your permission to name it the ‘Crosthwaite Institute.’ ”

The usual distribution of Atar, Pan and garlands brought the ceremonies of the day to a termination.

WYLLIE EXHIBITION.

The attractions of the annual Wyllie Arts and Industrial Exhibition and Horse and Cattle fair were enhanced this year by the presence of His Highness the Maharajah of Alwar in the cricket team of the Mayo College, Ajmere, which was invited to play a match at the time.

Mr. Manners Smith, guardian of the young Chief, and Colonel Loch accompanied the party.

↓

MARRIAGE OF HIS HIGHNESS.

The marriage of His Highness with the daughter of the Maharao of Cutch was at first arranged to take place in December. It was, however, on a special request from that Chief postponed till the 17th of April. His Highness the Maharajah of Bikaner kindly accepted the Durbar's invitation and came to Kotah in the beginning of the month, prepared to go to Bhuj to take part in the marriage ceremony. Unfortunately the Plague that had been raging all round Bombay, broke out in parts of Cutch, and as it was suspected that it had appeared in Kathiawar on the road to Bhuj, it was thought inadvisable to run any needless risk of exposures by going to places known or suspected to be affected, and his intended trip, to his great regret no less than to that of the Kotah Durbar, had to be given up at the last moment.

For the same reason many Sirdars who would have otherwise formed part of the marriage party were left behind, and the number of followers was considerably curtailed. Precautions had to be taken to control the limited party, and keep it free from infection on the road.

Captain Waller of the Deoli Irregular Force was deputed by the Agent to the Governor-General to accompany His Highness.

The marriage party consisting of about 300 people left Ajmere on the afternoon of the 12th by a special train and arrived at Morwi 13th. A tramway took the party to Wawania port, where the Cutch steam Launches were in waiting. Bhuj was reached on 15th.

The marriage passed off well to the satisfaction of both sides, and the party returned to Kotah by the same route.

Their Highnesses the Maharao and the Maharani made their formal entry in State, into the City and the palace on the evening of 10th May

amidst the general rejoicings of the people who crowded the public roads, and showed much enthusiasm; parts of the city and shops being illuminated for the occasion.

✓ RESTORATION OF JHALLAWAR TO KOTAH.

✓ On the 5th of June were announced to His Highness the Maharao by Captain Stratton, the Officiating Political Agent, the orders of the Government of India restoring to the Kotah Durbar those tracts (or their equivalent), which Maharao Ram Singh in 1838 surrendered in token of his obligations to Zalim Singh's family, and declaring that Chow Mahla and Shahbad would be utilized for the formation of a smaller state to provide for the family to which the first Raj Rana Zalim Singh belonged, and for any nobles and subjects of the present state of Jhallawar whose allegiance it might on any grounds be undesirable to transfer to the Kotah Durbar.

The Political Agent at the same time explained that until the boundaries of the new state of Jhallawar were defined no change in the administration, and no transfer of territory to Kotah would be made, but that the present Jhallawar State would continue to be administered by the Political Agent.

DIAMOND JUBILEE CELEBRATIONS.

In commemoration of the completion of the 60th year of the reign of Her Most Gracious Majesty the Queen Empress of India, a salute of 60 guns was fired on the morning of the 22nd June, 21 prisoners were released from the Kotah Jail, and the poor of the city were fed. At night the city of Kotah and the head-quarter towns in the districts were illuminated.

His Highness held a Special Jubilee Durbar on his return from Abu on the 1st of July.

✓ FAMINE.

✓ Reference to the absence of famine in the Kotah State was appropriately made in December last by the Agent to the Governor-General in his speech at the Investiture. It was indeed very fortunate that while famine was raging all round, Kotah was spared its worst results.

The insufficiency, however, of moisture in the ground rendered it in places too hard to receive seed, and while more than 68,000 Bighas of the area set apart for the spring crops were actually left unsown, large tracts that were sown yielded a very poor crop. On the whole Kharif yielded an excellent harvest, but that of the Rabi was only an average one, so that although there was no actual famine an unrestricted and brisk export of food stuffs to the adjacent famishing country, coupled with temporary withholding of the grain purchased and stored by the grain dealers in anticipation of larger profits, had the natural effect of sending up prices to the famine rates, and a good deal of distress undoubtedly prevailed in several parts of the State.

On the recommendation of the Revenue Superintendent who was sent out in the districts to examine and report on the condition of the people, Rs. 13,000 were sanctioned in October last to open earthwork in convenient places for the relief of the immigrants from the Gwalior territory for the poor people of the Kishengang Nizammat.

Charitable reliefs were at the same time provided for the poor that had collected in large numbers at Kotah, and more than 500 are still gratuitously relieved at the latter place.

In addition to Rs. 45,547 remitted as Revenue on the land left unsown, Rs. 10,000 were distributed among the poor residents and needy cultivators of the State.

The duty leviable on all imports to the Kotah city was likewise remitted for several months on foodstuffs brought in for local consumption during the year.

RAILWAY.

The importance of having railway connection to Baran, the well known grain centre in this State, having been recognised both by the Kotah and the Gwalior Durbars it was proposed to extend the Bina Guna branch of the Indian Midland Railway to that place, the two States undertaking to construct at their own cost the portions of the line passing through their respective territories.

A survey of the proposed extension was sanctioned by the Government of India, P. W. D., in their letter No. 1458, dated 22nd November 1895, to the Agent to the Governor-General for Central India.

In a subsequent letter No. 328 R.C., dated the 10th March 1896, Revised Estimates amounting to Rs. 39,394 representing the cost of a survey from Guna to Baran and thence on to Kotah were sanctioned; the amount being payable in proportion of Rs. 16,054 by Gwalior, and

Miscellaneous ...	28,349	Due to the line past the villages Fatehgurh of state right bank of the Parbati purchased. the Engineer-in-Chief of mining this route gave
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In 1952 the increase of revenue was chiefly as under :—

No.	Heads.	Amount.	REMARKS.
1	Customs ...	27,375	On account of export of grain.
2	Interest ...	27,772	Owing to favourable rates which obtained for Hundis in Bombay during the year.
3	Miscellaneous ...	21,553	Due to the adjustment of old deposits.

The ... of the line was commenced at the Guna end in November and in Kotah territory in January 1896.

much Government of India sanctioned the construction of the line. The Government of India sanctioned the construction of the line on the 8th February 1897.

As an extension of the Bina Guna Railway, the Guna Baran line is of the standard gauge (5'6") and estimated to cost Rs. 60,25,530 being at the rate of Rs 79,076 per mile. The distribution of the above cost among the three States is as follows :—

Section.	Miles.	Amount.
Gwalior	22·05	Rs. 24,65,059
Tonk	22·05	„ 15,46,571
Kotah	32·10	„ 20,13,900

Kotah has up to the end of July paid Rs. 6,77,000 towards its share. The earthwork on the line has fairly advanced, and is at present carried on between Atru and Baran.

≡ COUNCIL.

The administration by a Council which was introduced for the first time in Kotah by Sir Faiz Ali Khan in 1874 was continued by the Political Officers who succeeded him during the 22 years that the State was under British management. The good work that that body, and under its direction and control the various departments, did during this long period has already received an adequate public recognition from His Highness at his Investiture. It was, however, desirable and convenient that after that event the administration should be carried on with the assistance of a Dewan. The council was accordingly dissolved. The only surviving member of the Council in the Kotah State was appropriately retired on a pension of the Agent to the Governor-General in his to be held by him during it was indeed very fortunate that while famine was raging all round, Kotah was spared its worst results.

The insufficiency, however, of moisture in the ground rendered it in places too hard to receive seed, and while more than 63,000 Bighas of the area set apart for the spring crops were actually left unsown, large tracts that were sown yielded a very poor crop. On the whole Kharif yielded an excellent harvest, but that of the Rabi was only an average one, so that although there was no actual famine an unrestricted and brisk export of food stuffs to the adjacent famishing country, coupled with temporary withholding of the grain purchased and stored by the grain dealers in anticipation of larger profits, had the natural effect of sending up prices to the famine rates, and a good deal of distress undoubtedly prevailed in several parts of the State.

On the
out in the
Rs. 13,6
places
of

✓ REVENUE.

ESTIMATES FOR			ACTUALS FOR		
Sambat 1951.	Sambat 1952.	Sambat 1953.	Sambat 1951.	Sambat 1952.	Sambat 1953.
23,50,000	23,88,175	24,11,675	25,64,815	24,83,108	27,83,072

✓ EXPENDITURE.

Item.	ESTIMATES FOR			ACTUALS FOR		
	Sambat 1951.	Sambat 1952.	Sambat 1953.	Sambat 1951.	Sambat 1952.	Sambat 1953.
Ordinary ...	21,81,327	22,65,253	22,25,183	21,87,265	23,11,402	22,41,006
Extra ordinary ...	15,000	10,000	3,00,000	97,556	1,19,278	10,43,354
Total ...	21,96,327	22,75,253	25,25,183	22,84,821	24,30,680	32,84,360

Revenue

increase in 1951 was under the following heads:—

s.	Amount.	REMARKS.
Revenue...	74,000	Due to the lapse of Jagirs of the late Baji Saheba.
toms ...	27,800	In consequence of export of food grains.
tamps ...	47,976	As the time finally allowed for the institution of old claims before the enforcement of the limitation rules in the State was to expire on the 31st July 1895, the number of the Civil suits instituted was very large, and the increase under the head of stamps is chiefly due to this cause.
Miscellaneous ...	28,349	Due to the favourable rates at which Hundis were purchased.

In 1952 the increase of revenue was chiefly as under :—

No.	Heads.	Amount.	REMARKS.
1	Customs ...	27,375	On account of export of grain.
2	Interest ...	27,772	Owing to favourable rates which obtained for Hundis in Bombay during the year.
3	Miscellaneous ...	21,553	Due to the adjustment of old deposits.

Chief items of increase during Sambat 1953 were :—

No.	Heads.	Amount.	REMARKS.
1	Land Revenue...	32,918	Due to greater care in collections and more land being brought under cultivation.
2	Arrears of Land Revenue ...	22,170	This is simply an adjustment of last years' cash balance at the sub-treasuries.
3	Customs ...	35,564	Due to large exports of Juar to the Gwalior State.
4	Stamps ...	15,953	Due to appeals and applications in the unusually large number of suits instituted at the end of 1894-95 to avail of the last chance given for the institution of old claims before the enforcement of the limitation rules in the State.
5	Exchange and Interest ...	45,537	Partly on account of the Hundi rates being favourable and also owing to the sale at a profit of the 5 lakh Government Promissory Note through the agency of the Bank of Bengal.
6	Miscellaneous ...	2,04,341	Principally due to the two lakhs received as marriage dowry from Cutch.

EXPENDITURE.

Under ordinary expenditure in 1951, the increase is not large enough to call for comment.

Under extraordinary the increase was partly in consequence of the purchase of Polo ponies and carriages but chiefly on account of the unusually large advances of Tacavi, the funeral feasts given in honour of the Baji Jeshneriji and Maji Jadonji, the purchase of pearls for Her Highness the late Maharani Ranavatji and the visits of His Highness to Abu, Nasserabad and Jodhpur trips.

In 1952 under head ordinary the increase under the stable the high rates of gram for horses and Tacavi advances to the 24,940 given to enable cultivators to purchase plough bullocks.

Under extraordinary the increase was due to His Highness' Boi and Calcutta trips and purchase of furniture, ponies and carriages. There was also the Railway survey which cost 15,000.

The ordinary expenditure of Sambat 1953 calls for no remarks.

Extraordinary :—Rs. 6,62,000 were made over to the Engineer-in-Chief of the Midland Railway for the construction of the Kotah section of the

Guna Baran Railway ; 2½ lakhs were spent on the marriage of His Highness and the other charges under this head were as noted below :—

Investiture of His Highness with full powers of			
administration ...	...	...	Rs. 52,623
Tacavi to cultivators	...	...	35,185
Entertainment of Guests	...	...	13,749
Subscriptions	...	...	6,255
Pay of Boundary Settlement Officer &c.	...	...	3,300
Diamond Jubilee	...	...	4,550
Relief-work (<i>adjusted during the year</i>)	...	...	1,650
Compensation to owners of houses pulled down			
to widen city roads	...	...	4,764
Purchase of new furniture for His Highness			4,000
Purchase of Tāmjhām, Hoda &c....	...	...	5,278

A detailed account of the Revenue and Expenditure of the three years Sambats 1951-1953 is given in Appendix A.



LAND REVENUE.

The net collections in the Sambat years 1951 and 1952 (August to July in 1894-95 and 1895-96) were Rs. 18,30,477 and Rs. 18,07,854. In the year under report they amounted to Rs. 19,05,029.

The total demands of the last two years were Rs. 19,52,455 and 19,54,686. For the present year it was Rs. 19,47,202.

It will thus appear that while in Sambats 1951 and 1952 the uncollected balances were Rs. 1,21,978 and 1,46,832 ; in Sambat 1953 they were Rs. 42,173.

These collections are very satisfactory, and great credit is due to the Revenue Superintendent and his assistants as well as to the Nazims concerned. In the year 1951 linseed was a failure. In 1952 gram shared the same fate. In the present year 63,000 bighas were left unsown ; the ground becoming too hard to receive seed at the time of sowing.

In fact had it not been for high prices that prevailed during the whole year the collections of the year under report would never have been so good as they were. A comparative statement of the revenue collections for the past 20 years is given in Appendix B. at the end of the report.

24940

Last year 29,164 were given out as Tacavi for the purchase of plough bullocks and seed. This year the amount so advanced was Rs. 50,665. 35785

The old rules in force were practically found to offer insufficient temptation to the people to reclaim waste lands. It was therefore proposed

on the recommendation of Babu Govind Prasad, the present Revenue Superintendent, to farm out, on trial to contractors for long periods a few villages wholly or partially uncultivated. Rules were accordingly drafted and provisionally sanctioned. Their chief features are stated below :—

Division of land.—The wiran (wholly) and nim-wiran (partially) villages are divided into three classes.

- (1.) Those in which the cultivation is fairly kept up but in which there is waste land some of which has only of late years been thrown out of cultivation.
- (2.) Those in which there is little or no cultivation.
- (3.) Those in which rock is near (Pathriti) the surface of the soil which forms a thin moist layer of earth over the rock, and which after a few years of successive cultivation becomes exhausted, and does not then produce enough to repay labour and expenditure.

Concessions and terms of cultivation.—The villages will be farmed out for 15 years. The respective terms and conditions on which they will be so farmed are as follows :—

VILLAGES OF THE FIRST CLASS.

1. For the first five years the farmer shall pay only the Jama of the land on the rent-roll calculated on the average of the last five years.
2. From the 6th to 10th year in addition to the above he shall pay $\frac{1}{3}$ of the revenue assessed on the land newly broken up by him within the first five years.
3. From the 11th to the 15th year in addition to the revenue mentioned in (1) he shall pay $\frac{1}{2}$ the revenue of the land broken by him during the first and second quinquennial periods. The land that he reclaims during these last five years shall be exempt from revenue till the 15th year. No more than $\frac{3}{4}$ ths of the revenue assessed at the settlement on the land broken up during the 15th years shall be charged.

The village may again be farmed out for at least five years on the expiry of the 15 years.

VILLAGES OF THE SECOND CLASS.

1. For the first five years the average Jama of the land on the rent-roll shall be taken as in the case of the villages of the 1st class.
2. From the 6th to the 10th year in addition to the above Jama the farmer shall pay $\frac{1}{4}$ of the revenue assessed on the land newly cultivated by him during the first five years.
3. From the 11th to the 15th year in addition to the Jama mentioned in (1) he shall pay $\frac{1}{2}$ of the revenue on the land reclaimed by him during the last 10 years. The revenue that shall be charged on the expiration of the 15 years on the land broken during this period shall not exceed $\frac{1}{10}$ th of the assessed revenue.

VILLAGES OF THE THIRD CLASS.

1. For the first five years the same Jama shall be taken as in the case of the I and II class villages.

(2.) From the 6th to the 15th year the land actually cultivated shall pay $\frac{1}{2}$ the revenue.

✓ IRRIGATION.

The important irrigation works in the State are :—

1. The Parbati Canal.
2. The Eklera Sagar.
3. The Ramgurh Canal.
4. The Darrah Nimoda Sarans.

The statements appended give particulars regarding the cost of their construction, annual receipts and charges, and the net profits they yield.

16,241 The construction of the Parbati Canal was begun in 1881 and completed in 1883. It has a drainage area of 3,000 square miles. It is worked after the rains till the end of March when there is not enough water for irrigating sugarcane, the only wet crop in the hot weather. In the year 1951 it irrigated 29 villages ; in 1952 the number rose to 41 and in 1953 to 41.

541 The Eklera Sagar was made in Sambat 1941, and has a drainage area of 10 miles. To secure the work against possible failure of water in a year of drought it has been joined to the Bilas river by a canal. This is a very large tank that can hold 25,00,00,000 cubic feet of water. It irrigates the lands of seven villages. In its neighbourhood the cultivation of sugarcane is reported to be increasing.

The Ramgurh canal waters the lands of 12 villages and is capable of much further extension. In 1953 it irrigated the lands of 14 villages.

The Darrah Nimoda Saran irrigates the lands of 5 villages.

FOREST DEPARTMENT.

The area under the management of the Forest Department is calculated at 1,100 square miles, but much of it consists of Ravines, Khals and rocky ground (Barra) which is barren and yields little in the shape of revenue.

✓ Out of 15 Nizamats (Divisions) the six possess Hankas (shikar tracts) and dense Jungle. They are Ladpura, Ghatoli, Kanwas, Taraj, Shergurh, and Kishenganj.

In the Nizamats Kunjer, Mangrol, Etawah, Barod, Digod, Baran and the Antah there is no Jungle to supply timber to the people and plant the higher Babul trees in appropriate places and the protection of those growing have been undertaken. It is expected that in a few years there will be enough wood to meet the wants of the people of these parts.

Two nurseries were started in Sambats 1950 and 1951 at Atru and Antah where Koda, Sisham, Mahua, Jamun, Sagwan and Mango are grown and transplanted to convenient places.

Tigers which were once numerous in the Hankas have become very scarce.

The receipts of the Department in Sambats 1952 and 1953 from all sources, detailed below, were Rs. 48,092 and Rs. 50,541.

SOURCES OF RECEIPTS				Sambat 1952.	Sambat 1953.
From Birs and grass lands...	...	...	...	7,854	7,806
„ Fruits and flowers ...	...	...	...	6,308	7,413
„ Cultivators for wood supplied ...	...	...	...	8,626	9,036
„ Wood Timber &c. ...	...	...	...	15,985	
„ Grazing Cattle ...	...	...	...	6,679	
„ Quarrying of Stones...	...	...	...	1,581	
Recovery of arrears ...	...	...	...	921	
Miscellaneous Receipts ...	...	...	...	62	
Total ...				48,092	

*From Shikar Gah.

✓ The expenditure during the same period was Rs. 12,708 and Rs. 12,966.

CUSTOMS DEPARTMENT.

The receipts under this head (from August to July in 1894-95 and 1895-96) in Sambat years 1951 and 1952 were Rs. 2,56,459 and Rs. 2,56,600. This year they are Rs. 2,74,512.

The following Statement will show the above receipts under different heads :—

Sambat.	IMPORT.		Export.	Transit.	Total.
	From Kotah State into Kotah City.	From Foreign States to Kotah City and State.			
1951	58,918	58,445	1,39,021	75	2,56,459
1952	81,326	56,975	1,18,185	114	2,56,600
1953	73,463	59,410	1,41,516	123	2,74,512

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The trade in food-grains was very brisk on account of the extensive scarcity that prevailed all round in the country.

The following figures will show the export of grain from December to April in the present year compared with the same period of the last year :—

Months.	Export of grain in 1895-96 (S. 1952).	Export of grain in 1896-97 (S. 1953).	REMARKS.
	Manis.	Manis.	
December	3,845	7,492	
January	6,317	12,686	
February	3,672	8,697	
March	2,273	5,656	
April	2,672	3,601	
Total	18,799	38,132	

KOTRIES.

His Highness accompanied by his Dewan visited all the Kotries except Antarda in January last.

INDURGURH.—The Maharajah with the assistance of a Kamdar carries on the management of the Sub-Chiefship.

There is a Hospital, a Shool and a Government Post Office at Indurgurh.

In the school some English is taught, but it is chiefly a Hindi and Urdu school.

The Thikana is free from debt.

At the opening of the year there were in the Treasury Rs. 92,913 of the Indurgurh coin.

Rs. 1,34,041 were received during the year.

The expenditure of the year was Rs. 1,26,380.

This left a balance of Rs. 1,00,574.

BALWAN.—Is very unfortunate having sunk deeper in debt on account of a decree for Rs. 7,983 given against it in favour of the Bundi State by the Court of Vakils at Deoli, which was confirmed on appeal by the higher Court of Vakils at Abu.

The Maharajah is not a good manager, nor is he open to advice.

KHATOLI.—There is some misunderstanding between the Mahrajah and his adoptive mother—Ranavatji. His Highness took the opportunity in his late visit to Khatoli to exhort the mother to listen to reason and not to throw obstacles in the way of the Mahrajah, who is an old simple Sirdar. The management is not bad.

GAINTA.—Management is good.

PHUSOD.—The Thakur being a minor, management is under the Court of wards and Babu Durga Prasad looks after it.

The income of this State in Sambat 1952 was Rs. 15,006. The ordinary expenditure Rs. 7,875

When brought under the State management, it bore a debt of Rs. 75,813. In the two years that have since elapsed Rs. 11,465 has been repaid. It is proposed to pay off the remainder by annual instalments of Rs. 6,000.

KARWAR.—Management is fair but the Thikana is heavily in debt. The old Thakur Sobhag Singh has however come to a settlement with his creditors, and there is so far no complaint.

PIPALDA.—Thakur Goman Singh manages his affairs well.

ANTARDA.—Is in a flourishing condition.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

The Budget grants sanctioned for the two Raj Official years were :—

Sambat 1952 (from August, 1895 to July 1896) ...	Rs. 4,05,883
„ 1953 („ „ 1896 to „ 1897) ...	„ 3,32,831

The expenditure for the years ending 31st March 1896 and 1897 was as stated below :—

Year ending 31st March 1896.—

Original	...	Rs. 2,32,050
Repairs	...	„ 62,402
Irrigation	...	„ 29,577
Establishment	...	„ 18,011
Total	...	Rs. 3,42,040

Year ending 31st March 1897.—

Military Works	...	Rs. 5,176
Civil Buildings	...	„ 1,79,495
Communications	...	„ 1,06,860
Miscellaneous	...	„ 96,275
Irrigation	...	„ 10,253
Establishment	...	„ 19,674
Total	...	Rs. 4,17,733

In the Budget Estimate there is no separate provision for works under the head "Military," but in compliance with the Secretary to the Agent to the Governor-General's letter No. 1157 R, they have been shown above separately. No new work was sanctioned. The expenditure relates to works previously sanctioned but finished during the year.

The important works completed and in progress during the year are shown below :—

WORKS COMPLETED

COSTS.

1. Additions to Chaterpura Mahal	Rs. 18,880
2. Alterations to the roof of His Highness the Maharao's Bungalow	,, 8,540
3. Finishing off incomplete wells in the District	,, 1,24,640

IN PROGRESS.

WORKS.

ESTIMATE.

EXPENDITURE.

New Palace for His Highness the Maharao of Kotah	3,49,686	1,46,704
New Guest House at Kotah	28,010	9,396
Atru Gow Ghat Fair Weather Road	16,152	8,825
Baran Atru Fair Weather Road	32,397	4,842
New Fair Weather Road from Amar Nivas to Borabus	15,053	7,327
Masonry approaches to Pontoon Bridge	8,396	8,411
Iron Pontoon Bridge over the Chambal River	33,687	27,242
Roads in the compound of New Palace	7,631	2,710
Metalling miles 2.5 to 31 of the Baran Road... ..	5,290	375
Road from Kunari Ghat to near Nanta... ..	5,089	673
Supply to the new Palace of His Highness the Maharao	66,220	.....

The Palace for His Highness the Maharao is the most important work in hand, and is estimated to cost Rs. 3,49,686. When it will be the most attractive Palace at Kotah.



MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

Surgeon Captain Shore was in charge of this department till 5th November 1896, when he was relieved by Surgeon Lieutenant-Colonel Weir. The statement in Appendix C gives an interesting account of the work done at and the costs incurred by several dispensaries throughout the State.

Cholera broke out in the beginning of July 1895. The total number of seizures was 252, of which 95 died, being at the rate of 37·69 per 100 cases attacked.

VACCINATION.—There were 5 vaccinators and their work amounted to 10,294 vaccinations and 3 re-vaccinations, all the latter and 3·63 per 100 of the former failed, while 96·37 were returned by the operators as successful.

The inspecting officers found the percentages to be 3·49 of failures ; 25·86 successful in one place ; 70·25 in two places, and 40 in three.

In the course of his tour, the children of 474 villages were seen ; 3,205 cases of vaccination were inspected, and 1,238 children were vaccinated in his presence. The cost of vaccination work of the year was 8·82 pies per successful case.

RAINFALL.

The following statement gives the rainfall of the State from January to December 1896 at several places where it is regularly registered by the Hospital Assistants of the Dispensaries.

MONTH.

SCHOOLS.

In 1894-95 the number of pupils receiving education was 1,218. Last year it rose to 1,253, and this year to 1,376.

A new school at Bhupawar in the Nizamat of Sangod was opened in December last.

From the Maharao's High School a boy was sent up for the first time last year to appear in the Entrance Examinations of the Allahabad and the Punjab Universities. He passed in both, standing in the order of merit in the latter University.

From the same school, out of five boys, three passed successfully in the English Middle Class Examination of the North-West Provinces.

The Noble School is reported to be making good progress.

The statement attached at the end of report will show in detail the number of boys and girls in the various schools of the State.

SANITATION.

The city of Kotah has a regular and adequate establishment of paid sweepers, and the Municipality looks after the sanitation, which has been good throughout the year. Some portions of the city have further been opened out during the last and present year, and more await their turn.

Mr. R. H. Tickell, the State Engineer, has submitted a separate report on the Water Supply Scheme for the city of Kotah, and it is under the consideration of His Highness the Maharao.

A proposal to keep the stray cows and sand bulls off the public roads and thoroughfares, on lines similar to those adopted for the pariah dogs has been sanctioned for trial.

On recommendation of the Agency Surgeon the Kotah Municipality took steps to purify the city wells from which people obtain their drinking water.

Some endeavour has also been made to improve the sanitary condition of some of the towns and large villages in the district.

COURTS.

The statements given in Appendix D at the end of the report, showing the work done by the Civil and Criminal Courts, are for the English Official year, i.e., from April to March.

CIVIL COURTS.—The total number of original suits instituted was 2,153 in Sambat 1953, compared with 2,301 in the previous year, and the number of suits disposed of was 1,852 compared with 2,200.

Of the suits instituted 1,732 were in the Civil Court at Kotah, and 421 in the Courts of the Nazims in the districts.

There were 36 suits for claims exceeding 1,000 but not exceeding 5,000, 136 for claims exceeding 300 but not 1,000, while 1,981 were for claims not exceeding 300.

Of the 1,852 cases disposed of during the year, 1,355 were decided by the Civil Court at Kotah, and 497 by the district courts.

Including arrears of the past year 523 cases were pending on 31st March 1897.

There were 220 appeals, of which 214 were disposed of during the year. In 111 cases the decisions of the lower courts were confirmed, in 38 they were reversed, and in 65 modified.

CRIMINAL COURTS.—There were 689 cases under “serious crime,” which together with 10 cases of the last year brought the total for the year to 699. Of these 686 were disposed of during the year, leaving a balance of 13 on the 31st March 1897.

The following statement will show the details of the more serious crimes, as compared with that of the last year:—

<i>Nature of Crime.</i>			<i>1895-96. 1896-97.</i>	
Murder	...	...	5	4
Culpable homicide	...	...	3	7
Dacoity	...	...	11	18
Robbery	...	...	4	11
Cattle theft	...	...	19	39
Other thefts...	...	...	121	158
Poisoning	...	...	2	2
Grievous hurt	...	...	8	15
Abduction	...	...	24	35
Arson	...	...	2	2
Selling of minor for prostitution	...	...	0	1
Poisoning by Thug	...	...	0	1

From the above statement it will appear that crime increased under all the various heads in the year under report. The most regrettable of all is the increase under dacoity, robbery and theft but it is likely that the increase was due to the prevailing scarcity.

Out of 699 cases punishment was awarded in 324 only.

Of the 924 persons arrested 555 were punished and 369 acquitted or discharged during the year.

The value of property plundered amounted to Rs. 15,467, and the number of cattle stolen 875.

Of this Rs. 4,403 worth of property and 751 cattle were recovered.

The Police were more successful in recovering stolen cattle than in recovering stolen property.

Under "petty offences" the number of cases was 396 compared with 409 of the previous year.

APPEALS.—There were 114 appeals preferred. In 71 the convictions were upheld, in 17 they were reversed, and in 13 modified.

POLICE DEPARTMENT.

With a view to the better suppression of cattle lifting, the most prevailing crime in the State, it has been proposed to create 13 new Police outposts (choukis) at the most exposed and dangerous points, and to close certain hill passes against the inroads of the cattle thieves. At Jagdevpura and Paehlaura in the Kishenganj Nizamat two parties of six sawars each have been told off to patrol the country. It is reported that no serious cattle thefts have taken place since the appointment of this additional Police in these parts.

In the border Nizamats, it is proposed to brand cattle with a certain mark to prevent their being stolen, and to facilitate identification when stolen. This, however, has not yet been carried out, as it is desirable the owners of cattle concerned should be consulted as to their feelings and views about the proposal.

The Kanjars and Buoris are being settled, and every care is taken in their settlement and reclamation.

The arrest and conviction of professional criminals like Bhawana Nanji and Hakim-ul-lah of Amjhari in the Gwalior State, and the dispersion of the gang of Dalla Banjara, in the Bhensror Ilaka, had a deterrent effect on the predatory habits of the marauders in the border States.

SOCIAL REFORM.

Out of 115 marriages there were 13 against rule, in four of which some salutary fine was inflicted.

The statement appended at the end will show the results attained by the introduction of the rules among Rajputs.

There were but two funeral cases among the Charans.

APPENDIX A.

Statement showing the actual Income of the Kotah State from the Sambat year 1951 (1894-95) to the Sambat year 1953 (1896-97).

					RECEIPTS.		
					1951.	1952.	1953.
					Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
LAND REVENUE	...	Current	...	...	17,42,618	17,22,021	18,07,918
		Arrears	...	...	1,02,754	1,26,131	1,02,170
		Chhut	...	...	42,272	struck off	
Compensation of Salt dues	...		...	...	19,175	19,175	19,175
Kanoogo Haq	...		...	...	9,684	9,703	9,511
Gardens	...		...	...	8,649	8,702	9,357
Forest	...		...	...	51,028	49,411	50,541
Tribute	...		...	...	52,949	53,021	53,313
Talbana	...		...	...	1,808	1,755	1,545
Customs	...		...	...	2,77,811	2,77,375	2,95,564
Abkaree	...		...	...	17,015	16,302	15,887
Mint	...		...	...	1,414	1,300	1,960
JUDICIAL ...	...	Fines	...	...	16,053	15,310	15,123
		Fees	...	...	738	729	430
		Stamps	...	...	67,976	27,354	35,953
ADVANCES RECOVERED		Tacavi	...	...	4,230	8,920	13,339
		Miscellaneous	...	...	14,315	7,059	5,364
Postal	...		...	...	994	890	849
Jail	...		...	...	2,193	2,365	2,589
Savings of Pay	...		...	...	18,264	18,102	17,605
Exchange Interest	...		...	...	58,349	57,772	75,537
Miscellaneous...	...		...	...	54,523	66,553	2,49,341

APPENDIX A.

Statement showing the actual Expenditure of the Kotah State, from the Sambat year 1951 (1894-95) to the Sambat year 1953 (1896-97).

					EXPENDITURE.		
					1951.	1952.	1953.
					Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Tribute to British Government	...	...	...	...	3,84,720	3,84,720	3,84,720
Do. Jeypore	...	...	...	...	14,397	14,397	14,397
H. H. allowance and Den Zenana	...	...	...	...	1,35,305	1,47,513	1,67,110
Political Agency	...	...	...	...	34,680	34,520	30,862
Council	...	{	Members	...	22,369	22,440	16,464
	...	{	Establishment	...	5,542	5,806	3,243
	...	{	Stables	...	56,440	71,098	84,738
	...	{	Elephants	...	17,735	18,644	20,786
Establishment and	...	{	Bullocks	...	10,130	10,180	12,898
Feeding charges	...	{	Camels	...	6,459	5,618	6,992
	...	{	Farashi-khana	...	9,551	12,228	10,102
	...	{	Wood and grass	...	1,076	798	937
	...	{	Other Establishment	...	6,582	5,982	7,405
	...	{	Mal Sadar	...	23,558	22,444	30,266
	...	{	Nizamats	...	1,18,926	1,24,618	1,26,347
Revenue	...	{	Forest Conservancy	...	23,116	21,792	22,755
	...	{	Chut	...	88,006	49,970	49,814
	...	{	Kanoongo Haq	...	4,848	5,000	5,000
Customs	...	...	...	...	21,054	20,329	20,132
Postal and Intelligence	...	...	...	...	5,072	5,066	5,058
Hisab	...	...	...	...	8,779	8,777	8,814
Treasury	...	...	...	...	5,945	5,845	5,945
Ambar	...	...	...	...	3,974	4,206	4,158
Mint	...	...	...	...	1,193	879	1,200
	...	{	Court of Appeal	...	6,825	6,096	6,219
	...	{	Civil Court	...	4,235	4,347	4,347
✓ Judicial	...	{	Criminal Court	...	4,374	4,232	4,392
	...	{	Police (city)	...	13,646	13,590	13,707
	...	{	Thanas	...	18,931	23,490	24,496
	...	{	Stamps	...	700	700	1,232
	...	{	Office Establishment	...	7,188	7,188	7,174
	...	{	Artillery	...	57,623	57,623	60,859
	...	{	Fort Garrisons	...	28,808	27,756	29,511
✓ Army	...	{	Regular Cavalry	...	75,576	75,576	75,499
	...	{	Irregular "	...	31,416	31,024	31,266
	...	{	Regular Infantry	...	66,948	65,892	65,6
	...	{	Irregular "	...	1,56,589	1,55,881	1,53,4
Pensions	...	...	...	...	11,664	12,258	12,5
Public Works Department	...	...	...	...	3,27,000	4,01,331	3,31,3
Jail	...	...	...	...	18,112	18,089	20,2
Gardens	...	...	...	...	21,474	23,927	25
Nakils	...	...	...	...	6,401	6,413	6
✓ Religious and Charitable endowments	...	...	...	...	1,44,870	1,44,949	1,45
✓ Festivals	...	...	...	...	15,605	10,692	15

APPENDIX A.—(Continued).

					EXPENDITURE.		
					1951.	1952.	1953.
					Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Gifts ...	{	Marriages ...	...	...	5,500	5,864	2,642
		Deaths ...	...	...	4,000	1,030	1,525
		Guests ...	...	...	2,000	4,020	2,246
		Others ...	...	...	3,500	2,459	2,296
Stationery ...		...	...	...	11,741	11,681	11,845
Advances ...	{	Tacavi ...	...	...	500	25,441	500
		Miscellaneous ...	...	...	500	500	500
✓ Schools ...		...	...	...	17,349	17,078	18,494
✓ Medical ...		...	...	...	34,421	29,321	32,860
✓ Exchange and Interest ...		...	...	...	718	76	728
Izlai Ghair ...		...	...	...	2,186	2,144	2,185
Refund of Deposits ...		...	...	...	2,456	3,868	1,445
✓ Salt Compensation ...		...	...	...	3,175	3,175	3,175
Miscellaneous ...	{	Bhatta ...	...	...	8,000	9,298	8,788
		Other ...	...	...	39,945	87,305	55,200
Sarai ...		...	...	...	9,836	7,268	11,132
Mayo College...		...	...	...	9,268	8,425	8,315
Band Establishment ...		...	...	...	4,727	5,366	5,613
Extraordinary ...		...	...	...	97,556	1,19,278	10,43,354

APPENDIX B.

Statement showing Revenue Collections from Sambat 1931 to Sambat 1952, as per Nizamat accounts.

Sambat Year.				Amount.			REMARKS.
				Rs.	A.	P.	
✓	Sambat 1931	...	...	16,90,891	0	0	
	„ 1932	...	...	16,50,695	0	0	
	„ 1933	...	...	16,36,835	0	0	
	„ 1934	...	...	15,35,753	0	0	
	„ 1935	...	...	17,08,659	0	0	
	„ 1936	...	...	18,08,320	0	0	
	„ 1937	...	...	18,51,149	0	0	
	„ 1938	...	...	18,01,259	0	0	
	„ 1939	...	...	17,04,320	0	0	
	„ 1940	...	...	16,82,067	0	0	
✓	„ 1941	...	...	16,40,328	0	0	
	„ 1942	...	...	15,78,594	0	0	
	„ 1943	...	...	16,39,508	0	0	
	„ 1944	...	...	15,99,242	0	0	
	„ 1945	...	...	17,28,695	0	0	
	„ 1946	...	...	16,81,715	0	0	
	„ 1947	...	...	17,15,937	0	0	
	„ 1948	...	...	17,91,769	0	0	Figures entered in the report of Sambat 1951 were per Treasury accounts.
	„ 1949	...	...	16,94,987	0	0	
	„ 1950	...	...	17,97,095	0	0	
✓	„ 1951	...	...	18,30,477	0	0	
Pens.	„ 1952	...	...	18,54,761	0	0	This includes Rs. 46,907 for Sambat 1951.
✓ Public W.							
✓ Jail...							
Gardens							
✓ Vakils							
✓ Religiou.							
✓ Festivals							

No.	Names ..	When completed.	Cost of construction.			Gross Income.			Maintenance Charges.			Difference between Columns 5 and 6.			REMARKS.
			4		Rs.	5		Rs.	6		Rs.	7			
1	2	3	A. P.	A. P.		Rs.	A. P.		A. P.	Rs.		A. P.	A. P.	Rs.	A. P.	A. P.	8
1	Parbati Main Canal ...	Sambat 1941 ...	3,10,547	0	0	74,322	0	0	47,313	0	0	27,009	0	0	
2	Eklara Sagar ...	" 1943 ...	79,057	0	0	8,022	0	0	3,861	0	0	4,161	0	0	
3	Rangurh Canal ...	" 1946 ...	28,520	0	0	2,508	0	0	869	0	0	1,639	0	0	
4	Durrah Nimoda Sarans ...	" 1943 ...	25,952	0	0	6,249	0	0	958	0	0	5,291	0	0	

Statement showing Net receipts derived from the different Projects in the Irrigation Department, Kotah State, during Sambat 1951.

No.	Names of Projects.	Total land Irrigated.	Gross Income.		Maintenance Charges.		Net Receipts		REMARKS.
			Rs.	A. P.	Rs.	A. P.	Rs.	A. P.	
1	Parbati Canal ...	Bighas. 5,138	4,117	5 8	5,128	3 9	-1,010	14 1	Loss.
2	Eklara Sagar ...	753	1,224	13 7	665	2 9	559	10 10	
3	Ramgarh Canal ...	467	690	12 6	302	10 1	338	2 5	
4	Durrah Nimoda Sarans ...	776	1,362	8 0	563	11 1	798	12 11	
5	Bilasara Tank ...	23	102	4 0	...	...	102	4 0	
6	Bamori Saran ...	21	52	10 3	...	...	52	10 3	
	Total ...	7,178	7,550	6 0	6,659	11 8	890	10 4	*

* Deducting the loss on the Parbati Canal Rs. 1,010-14-1 from the receipts of the other projects there remains Rs. 890-10 4.

The Net profit of the Canals other than Parbati amounts to Rs. 1,901-8-5.

Statement showing Net receipts derived from the different projects in the Irrigation Department, Kotah State, during Sambat 1952.

No.	Names of Projects.	Total land Irrigated.	Gross Income.		Maintenance Charges.		Net Receipts.		REMARKS.
			Rs.	A. P.	Rs.	A. P.	Rs.	A. P.	
		Bighas.							
1	Parbati Canal ...	9,309	9,777	3 3	5,620	7 5	3,756	11 10	
2	Eklara Sagar ...	1,071	1,563	3 4	890	14 2	672	5 2	
3	Ramgarh Canal ...	618	899	6 5	392	3 7	507	2 10	
4	Durrah Nimoda Surans ...	558	1,008	15 10	782	9 5	226	6 5	
5	Bilasara Tank ...	23	58	9 3	.....	.....	58	9 3	
6	Bamori Saran ...	2	5	4 0	... ..	... ..	5	4 0	
	Total ...	11,581	12,912	10 1	7,686	2 7	5,226	7 6	

Statement showing Net receipts derived from the same Projects in the Irrigation Department, Kotah State, during Sambat 1953.

No.	Names of Projects.	Total land Irrigated.	Gross Income.		Maintenance Charges.		Net Receipts.		REMARKS.
			Rs.	A. P.	Rs.	A. P.	Rs.	A. P.	
1	Parbati Canal ...	12,855	20,806	910	3,618	14 3	17,187	11 7	
2	Eklara Sagar ...	1,746	3,574	14 6	453	11 10	3,121	2 8	
3	Rangurh Canal ...	977	1,334	9 1	268	15 7	1,065	9 6	
4	Durrah Nimoda Sarans ...	608	1,141	610	785	14 8	355	8 2	
5	Bilasara Tank ...	20	71	8 3	11	13 6	59	10 9	
6	Ayani " ...	705	1,566	4 4	233	14 10	1,332	5 6	The P. W. D. handed over charge of these projects to the Irrigation Department this year.
7	Jaloda " ...	112	164	2 6	64	1 0	100	1 6	
8	Digod " ...	12	20	9 8	...	....	20	9 8	
9	Polai " ...	59	61	310	...	...	61	310	
	Total	17,094	28,741	410	5,437	5 8	23,303	15 2	

Statement showing the water rates, &c., for different crops, levied by the Irrigation Department in the Kotah State.

No.	Names of Crops.	Rates per Bigha, Sambat 1951.			Rates per Bigha, Sambat 1952.			REMARKS.
		Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	
1	Opium and Vegetables ...	1	0	0	1	0	0	Half the rates are charged when water is raised by Charas. Rates for Sambat 1953 are the same as Sambat 1952.
2	Ground Nut ...	0	12	0	0	12	0	
3	Sugarcane by Parbati Canal (first year) ...	1	0	0	1	0	0	
4	Sugarcane by other Canals (first year) ...	1	8	0	1	8	0	
5	Sugarcane for Jaggry (second year) ...	0	8	0	0	8	0	
6	Macca (winter) ...	0	5	0	0	5	0	
7	„ (summer) ...	1	4	0	1	4	0	
8	Rice of all kinds ...	0	8	0	0	8	0	
9	Tobacco ...	0	8	0	0	12	0	
10	Cotton ...	0	8	0	0	12	0	
11	San (Hemp) ...	0	5	0	0	5	0	
12	Juar, &c., Kharif ...	0	5	0	0	5	0	
13	Wheat, Gram, &c., Rabi with Kyaras or squares made on the ground ...	0	6	0	0	6	0	
14	Wheat, Gram, &c., Rabi without Kyaras ...	0	8	0	0	8	0	
15	Do. do. Water raised from tank water ...	0	12	0	0	12	0	
16	Do. do. (Kyaras) ...	0	8	0	0	8	0	
17	Singara ...	0	8	0	0	8	0	
18	Indigo ...	0	8	0	0	12	0	

Dispensaries, Kotah State, Sambat 190

NAME OF DISPENSARIES.	TREATED DURING THE YEAR.										CLASSES.			DAILY AVERA					
	OUT-PATIENTS.				IN-PATIENTS.				TOTAL.				Hindus.	Musulman.	Other classes.	Men.	Women.	Child	
	Men.	Women.	Children	Total.	Men.	Women.	Children	Total.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.							
Kotah Hospital	8,003	987	2,466	11,456	319		3	24	346	8,322	990	2,490	11,802	8,209	3,584	9	84.69	6.27	
Victoria	.....	3,993	2,263	6,256	.....	35	116		457	.....	4,334	2,379	6,713	4,229	2,228	256	.....	39.31	
Atru Dispensary	1,757	712	746	3,215	84	2	3	5	112	1,841	735	751	3,327	2,789	538	.....	18.68	7.01	
Baran	2,320	519	846	3,685	72	1	7	7	86	2,392	526	853	3,771	2,867	900	4	18.55	3.99	
Etawah	1,272	374	478	2,124	32	5	4	.....	36	1,304	378	478	2,160	1,361	493	303	10.41	3.73	
Indergurh	1,553	631	877	3,061	72	4	4	6	122	1,625	675	883	3,183	2,257	744	182	23.13	10.62	
Khanpur	1,791	612	1,337	3,740	49	5	7	9	65	1,840	619	1,346	3,805	3,027	758	20	16.90	5.48	12
Mandana	2,232	551	517	3,300	38	4	4	3	45	2,270	555	520	3,345	2,675	634	36	15.45	3.52	4
Mangraul	1,590	523	530	2,643	49	5	6	.....	55	1,639	529	530	2,698	1,608	951	139	16.84	3.98	4
Sangode	1,721	309	505	2,535	15	4	2	2	19	1,736	311	507	2,554	1,877	677	.....	17.51	2.69	4
Sultanpur	3,332	793	1,138	5,263	45	1	1	6	62	3,377	804	1,144	5,325	3,430	1,630	265	20.69	5.36	6
Total	25,571	10,004	11,703	47,278	775	45	25	178	1,405	26,346	10,456	11,881	48,683	34,332	13,137	1,214	242.85	91.96	103

4.3

to 31st March 1897).

SER.	OPERATIONS.			Total No. of diets supplied.	COST OF																					REMARKS.
	Total.	Major.	Minor.		Establishment.			Bazar Medicines.			Contingencies.			Diets.			Drugs.			Total.						
					Rs.	A	P	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.				
1783	108.79	121	643	3,475	12	11	42	4	9	483	1	9	495	14	6	817	9	9	5,314	11	8					
1843	57.74	65	631	2,187	14	11	51	2	6	214	5	3	478	5	1	465	0	11	3,396	12	8					
698	32.67	11	144	859	0	0	17	0	1	13	15	4	82	1	8	230	7	9	1,202	8	10					
862	31.16	13	190	605	10	10	27	9	2	54	15	4	87	14	6	261	3	11	1,037	5	9					
427	18.41	5	81	887	8	0	33	1	9	37	5	10	46	13	9	149	10	3	1,154	7	7					
1522	49.97	21	164	891	0	0	43	7	3	34	4	10	170	1	2	220	8	2	1,359	6	0					
38	34.66	7	121	856	4	11	10	2	1	37	5	4	105	6	6	263	9	7	1,272	12	5					
92	22.99	6	136	590	13	5	7	10	7	28	14	4	61	5	7	231	11	9	920	7	8					
37	25.69	5	114	696	0	0	22	3	4	31	9	1	75	3	3	186	14	7	1,011	14	3					
55	24.75	1	78	875	11	1	23	10	11	13	15	0	32	8	6	176	14	11	1,122	12	5					
31	32.86	4	327	606	0	0	57	1	7	18	7	3	74	10	7	368	14	5	1,125	1	10					
88	438.69	259	2,629	12,531	12	1	335	6	0	968	3	4	1,710	5	1	3,372	10	0	18,918	5	1					

APPENDIX D.

Statement showing the working of the Civil Courts in the Kotah State from 1st April 1895 to 31st March 1896.

Description of Cases.	Pending on 31st March 1895.	Instituted.	Total.	DISPOSED OF					Pending on 31st March 1896.	REMARKS.	
				Decreed.	Dis-missed.	Compro-mised.	Struck off.	Total.			
SADAR CIVIL COURT.											
Suits exceeding Rs. 5,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
" " 1,000, but not exceeding Rs. 5,000	5	42	47	37	1	1	3	42	5		
" " 300 " " 1,000	3	139	142	104	17	2	9	132	10		
" not " 300	5	944	949	770	63	76	29	938	11		
Total	13	1,125	1,138	911	81	79	41	1,112	26		
NIZAMAT COURTS.											
Suits not exceeding Rs. 300	...	1,176	1,284	641	82	154	211	1,088	196		
Grand Total	121	2,301	2,422	1,552	163	233	252	2,200	222		

APPENDIX D.

Statement showing the working of the Civil Courts in the Kotah State from 1st April 1896 to 31st March 1897.

Description of Cases.	Pending on 31st March 1896.	Instituted.	Total.	DISPOSED OF					Pending on 31st March 1897.	REMARKS.	
				Decreed.	Dis-mitted.	Compro-mised.	Struck off.	Total.			
SADAR CIVIL COURT.											
Suits exceeding Rs. 5,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
" " 1,000 but not exceeding Rs. 5,000	5	36	41	24	3	1	1	29	12		
" " 300	10	136	146	78	12	3	14	107	39		
" not " 300	11	1,560	1,571	934	100	93	92	1,219	352		
Total	26	1,732	1,758	1,036	115	97	107	1,355	403		
NIZAMAT COURTS.											
Suits not exceeding Rs. 300	196	421	617	284	60	55	98	497	120		
Grand Total	222	2,153	2,375	1,320	175	152	205	1,852	523		

APPENDIX D.

Return of cases instituted and disposed of in the Criminal Court of the Kotah State from 1st April 1895 to 31st March 1896.

No.	Crimes.	Number of cases pending on 31st March 1895.	Number of cases instituted	Total.	Cases disposed of.	Cases pending on 31st March 1896	Number of cases in which punishment awarded	NUMBER OF PERSONS				Amount of property plundered.	Number of cattle stolen	Value of property recovered		Number of cattle recovered.	REMARKS.
								Arrested.	Punished.	Acquitted.	Under trial.						
1	Murder	...	5	5	5	...	2	4	3	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
2	Culpable homicide not amounting to murder...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3	Dacoity	...	11	11	3	...	...	12	...	12	...	2,353	113	...	...	41	
4	Robbery	...	4	6	7	1	...	4	...	...	...	986	28	9	...	...
5	Theft { Cattle	...	19	19	5	...	17	43	37	6	...	...	68	...	...	...
6	Other	...	121	121	121	...	84	285	199	86	...	13,043	...	6,536	...	54	
7	Poisoning	...	2	2	2	...	2	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
8	Grievous Hurt	...	8	8	8	...	8	18	18	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
9	Abduction	...	24	24	24	...	9	26	9	17	...	...	...	...	...	...
10	Arson	...	2	2	2	...	...	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
11	Selling of minor for the purpose of prostitution.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
12	Buying or disposing of stolen property	...	6	6	6	...	5	11	9	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
12	Other crimes	6	409	415	410	5	159	480	266	213	1	378	...	...	...	...
	Total ..	8	614	622	612	10	288	889	546	342	1	16,761	209	6,545	8	95	

APPENDIX D.

Return of cases instituted and disposed of in the Criminal Court of the Kotah State from 1st April 1896 to 31st March 1897.

No.	Crimes.	Number of cases pending on 31st March 1896.	Number of cases instituted.	Total.	Cases disposed of.	Cases pending on 31st March 1897.	Number of cases in which punishment awarded.	NUMBER OF PERSONS				Amount of property plundered.	Number of cattle stolen.	Value of property recovered.		Number of cattle recovered.	REMARKS.
								Arrested.	Punished.	Acquitted.	Under trial.						
1	Murder ...	...	4	4	3	1	3	5	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2	Culpable homicide not amounting to murder ...	...	7	7	7	...	5	16	3	13	...	...	...	...	...	...
3	Dacoity ...	4	18	22	21	1	3	29	12	17	...	3,839	587	68	14	6	521
4	Robbery ...	1	11	12	12	...	4	26	20	6	...	263	12	...	4	0	...
5	Theft { Cattle ...	...	39	39	39	...	28	77	57	20	...	...	276	...	...	230	
	Other ...	...	158	158	158	...	118	373	219	154	...	11,061	...	4,205	0	0	...
6	Poisoning ...	...	2	2	2	...	2	6	4	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
7	Grievous Hurt ...	...	15	15	15	...	12	22	14	8	...	...	...	...	...	...
8	Abduction ...	...	35	35	35	...	10	16	5	11	...	...	...	...	...	...
9	Arson ...	...	2	2	2	...	2	5	1	4	...	...	...	...	...	...
10	Selling of minor for the purpose of prostitution...	...	1	1	1	...	1	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
11	Poisoning by Thug ...	...	1	1	1	...	1	1	1	...	...	129	...	129	4	0	...
12	Other crimes ...	5	396	401	390	11	135	346	212	134	...	172	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	10	689	699	686	13	324	924	555	369	...	15,466	875	4,403	6	6	751

DETAIL OF OTHER CRIMES.

No.	Section.	CRIMES.	1895-96.	1896-97.
1	319	Hurt (assault 351)	211	166
2	497	Adultery	6	3
3	404	Dishonest misappropriation of property	11	7
4	415	Cheating	8	19
5	441	Criminal trespass	23	9
6	425	Mischief... ..	9	11
7	405	Criminal breach of trust	9	29
8	499	Defamation	68	47
9	119	Concealment of offence	2	2
10	215	Bribery	24	5
11	211	False charge of offence made with intent to injure	3	1
12	309	Attempt to commit suicide	4	5
13	312	Causing miscarriage	1	6
14	340	Wrongful confinement	4	6
15	511	Attempt to commit offences	5	1
16	463	Forgery	2	7
17	296	Disturbing a religious assembly	4	...
18		Gambling	3	5
19	496	Unlawful marriage ... ..	...	...
20	317	Exposure and abandonment of a child by parent or person having care of	1	...
21	129	Neglect of duty	4	10
22	375	Rape	1	2
23	264	Fraudulent use of false instruments for weighing	1	3
24	148	Rioting	1	...
25		Disobeying orders	4	3
26	295	Injuring or defining place of worship with intent to insult the religion of any caste ... ..	...	1
27	148	Rioting armed with a deadly weapon ... ..	...	2
28	503	Criminal intimidation ... ..	...	5
29	445	House breaking ... ..	...	4
30		Bad conduct ... ..	...	7
31	351	Assault ... ..	...	1
32	411	Dishonestly receiving stolen property ... ..	...	2
33	383	Extortion ... ..	...	24
34	181	False statement on oath ... ..	...	2
35	204	Destruction of document ... ..	...	1
Total			409	396

APPENDIX D.

Statement showing the working of the Appellate Court of the Kotah State from 1st April 1895 to 31st March 1896.

Description of Cases.	Pending on 31st March 1895.	Insti- tuted.	Total.	DISPOSED OF				Pending on 31st March 1896.	REMARKS.
				Con- firmed.	Re- versed.	Modi- fied.	Total.		
Criminal cases received for confirmation ...	...	170	170	102	15	53	170	.....
Criminal Appeals ...	1	79	80	43	17	20	80	.....
Total ..	1	249	250	145	32	73	250	.....
CIVIL CASES APPEALS.									
Cases exceeding Rs. 5,000 ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....
Cases exceeding Rs. 1,000 but not exceeding Rs. 5,000 ...	...	8	8	1	1	6	8	.....
Cases exceeding Rs. 300 but not exceeding Rs. 1,000 ...	...	31	31	18	7	6	31	.....
Cases not exceeding Rs. 300 ...	1	151	152	78	31	39	148	4	
Total of Civil cases ...	1	190	191	97	39	51	187	4	
Total of Criminal and Civil cases ...	2	439	441	242	71	124	437	4	

APPENDIX D.

Statement showing the working of the Appellate Court of the Kotah State from 1st April 1896 to 31st March 1897.

Description of Cases.	Pending on 31st March 1896.	Insti- tuted.	Total.	Disposed of				Pending on 31st March 1897.	REMARKS.
				Con- firmed.	Re- versed.	Modi- fied.	Total.		
Criminal cases received for confirmation ...	.....	158	158	81	69	8	158	.....
Criminal Appeals ...	.....	114	114	71	17.	13	101	13	
Total ...	.....	272	272	152	86	21	259	13	
CIVIL CASES APPEALS.									
Cases exceeding Rs. 5,000 ...	.....	...	.....	...	...	...	.....	.....
Cases exceeding Rs. 1,000, but not exceeding Rs. 5,000 ...	.....	7	7	2	1	2	5	2	
Cases exceeding Rs. 300, but not exceeding Rs. 1,000 ..	.....	30	30	16	3	8	27	3	
Cases not exceeding Rs. 300 ...	4	183	187	93	34	55	182	5	
Total of Civil cases ...	4	220	224	111	38	65	214	10	
Total of Criminal and Civil cases ...	4	492	496	263	124	86	473	23	

The following table shows the various terms of imprisonment passed on the convicts admitted to the Jail during the year (from April 1896 to March 1897) :—

Nature and term of sentence.	ADMITTED DURING THE YEAR.			REMARKS.
	Males.	Females.	Total.	
Life Imprisonment	2	...	2	
Above 10 years but not exceeding 14 years	5	...	5	
Above 7 years but not exceeding 10 years	3	...	3	
Above 5 years but not exceeding 7 years	8	...	8	
Above 3 years but not exceeding 5 years	21	2	23	
Above 1 year but not exceeding 3 years	44	2	46	
Above 6 months but not exceeding 1 year	33	2	35	
Above 1 month but not exceeding 6 months	183	26	209	
Not exceeding 1 month ...	137	12	149	
Total ...	336	44	480	

UNDER TRIAL PRISONERS.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Criminal ...	19	1	20
Civil ...	5	...	5

Statement showing how the Convicts were employed during the year 1896-97 ending 31st March 1897.

NATURE OF EMPLOYMENT.	Daily average number.
Menial Service in Jail	28.29
Jail Garden	25.4
Factory work	81.79
Grinding work	24.13
Extra mural labour employed under public gardens ...	16.86
Attendance upon the sick	37.1
Convict warders	56.16
NOT WORKING.	
Sick	36.7
Infirm by reason of old age, &c. ... ..	.....
Simple imprisonment	19.8

Statement showing the annual cost of keeping a prisoner during 1896-97.

HEAD OF CHARGES.	EXPENDITURE.					
	Total annual.			Average annual expenditure per prisoner.		
Diet	8,688	6	3	34	14	3
Establishment	1,905	0	2	7	10	5
Guarding	6,435	9	11	25	13	6
Clothing	617	13	9	2	11	1
Hospital charges (Hospital supplies medicine) ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Contingencies	453	10	3	1	13	2
Total	18,153	8	4	72	14	5

Statement showing the disposal of prisoners discharged from all causes during the year 1896-97.

CAUSE OF DISCHARGE.	Total.	REMARKS.
Released on appeal	4	
„ on expiry of sentence	355	
„ on payment of fine	16	
„ on Her Most Gracious Majesty the Queen Empress' Birthday ...	17	
„ on Darbar's birthday... ..	19	
„ at the Investiture of His Highness with full powers of administration.	17	
„ on Doctor's certificate (infirm &c.)	2	
Executed	Nil.	
Escaped ... ..	...
Died	6	{ Sentenced ... 5 Under trial ... 1
		6

No.	Name of Schools.	AVERAGE NUMBER OF BOYS DURING THE YEAR.						Daily average number of attendance.	Total number of teachers.	REMARKS.	
		In English.	In Persian or Urdu	In Sanskrit.	In Hindi.	In Chundri Bundish.	Total.				
BOYS' SCHOOLS.											
KOTAH CITY SCHOOLS.											
1	His Highness the Maharaja's High School ...	141*	54	12	167	374	264	16	*All those boys who learn English read either Persian or Urdu, Sanskrit or Nagri, as their second language.	
2	Kotah Nobles School ...	58*	.....	.....	.....	.....	58	47	6
VILLAGE SCHOOLS.											
1	Anta...	.....	7	.....	44	.....	51	39	1
2	Atru ...	11*	7	.....	34	.....	52	39	2
3	Bapawar ...	.....	.....	.....	41	.....	41	34	1
4	Baran ...	.....	24	.....	61	.....	85	57	2
5	Barode ...	.....	.....	.....	28	.....	28	22	1
6	Digode ...	.....	.....	.....	33	.....	33	20	1
7	Etawah ...	.....	4	.....	26	.....	30	17	1
8	Kaithun ...	.....	.....	.....	66	.....	66	42	1
9	Kanwas ...	.....	1	.....	33	.....	34	25	1
10	Khanpur ...	.....	5	.....	67	.....	72	64	1
11	Kishanganj ...	.....	.....	.....	24	.....	24	15	1
12	Kunjer ...	.....	.....	.....	28	.....	28	23	1
13	Mangrol ...	.....	.....	1	39	.....	40	29	1
14	Maudana ...	.....	.....	.....	20	.....	20	13	1
15	Ramchandrapura ...	.....	26	1	35	.....	62	41	2
16	Shergurh ...	.....	.....	.....	27	.....	27	21	1
17	Sangod ...	.....	29	.....	52	.....	81	71	2
18	Siswahi ...	.....	.....	.....	40	.....	40	30	1
19	Sultanpur ...	.....	1	.....	23	.....	24	16	1
	Total	210	158	14	888	1,270	929	45		
GIRLS' SCHOOLS.											
1	Kotah Mahommadan Girls' School	49	49	36	1	*These fifteen girls learn Chundri Bundish only.	
2	" Hindi Girls' School...	.....	.....	.....	27	.....	27	19	1
3	Baran Girls' School ..	.....	15	.....	.....	15*	30	18	1
	Total	.....	64	.....	27	15	106	73	3
	GRAND TOTAL	210	222	14	915	15	1,376	1,002	48		

Statement showing the results attained by the introduction of rules regarding social reforms by the *Walterrit Hitkarni Sabha, among Rajputs.*

YEAR.	MARRIAGES.																FUNERALS.							
	With respect to age of Bridegroom and Bride.				With respect to expenses.				With respect to payment of Tyag.				With respect to party to accompany Bridegroom.				With respect to party staying the party for more days.							
	According to rule.	Against rule.	Pending.	Total.	According to rule.	Against rule.	Pending.	Total.	According to rule.	Against rule.	Pending.	Total.	According to rule.	Against rule.	Pending.	Total.	According to rule.	Against rule.	Pending.	Total.				
Sambat 1952 (1895-96)...	92	6	17	115	94	4	17	115	95	3	17	115	93	5	17	115	98	...	17	115	42	3	...	45
" 1953 (1896-97) ...	70	1	20	91	69	2	20	91	67	4	20	91	66	5	20	91	71	...	20	91	24	8	...	32

